CALHOUN OFF FOR CUBA.

Investigation of Ruiz Case Will Soon Be Begun.

EVERYTHING IS LEFT TO WEYLER.

He Is to Be the Sole Judge and Administrator of the Spanish Reforms in Cuba.

Washington, May 8.—W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, special counsel of the United States government in the Ruiz case, left Washington tonight on the Florida special for Tampa, where he will take the steamer for Havana. He was accompanied by Mr. Fishback, who goes in the capacity of private secretary.

Mr. Calhoun expects to spend a day or two with Consul General Lee before undertaking the formal beginning of the inquiry. He says that his functions are strictly limited to the investigation of the conditions under which Dr. Ruiz met his death in the jail at Guanabacoa. The proceedings are not to be in the nature of a legal trial, for so far at least there is no accused person. They will be rather in the line of a close and thorough investigation, which is to be held with the consent and by the invitation of the Spanish government and the United States will be represented by special counsel, also by its invitation, in order to give every assurance that the proceedings are fair and complete. It is expected that the investigation will be initiated just as soon as Mr. Calhoun indicates that he is ready to begin.

As the death of Dr. Ruiz took place in the jail at Guanabacoa, a suburb within the corporate limits of Havana, it will not be necessary to go outside of the city to make the inquiry.

No official notice has been had from Consul General Lee that the Competitor cases have been transferred to the civil courts, but assurances have been had that Melton, the newspaper correspondent, will at least be treated with all consideration that his non-combatant connection with the expedition warrants.

As for the other American prisoners, all of the privileges guaranteed by treaty are to be extended. The state department has taken the position that the crew of the ill-fated Competitor, which was an American vessel, are to be held for all legal purposes as American citizens. This covers not only the case of Leavitt, who is set down in the records as a British subject, but also Alfred Laborde, the captain of the vessel, as to whose nativity or naturalization some doubt has arisen but who was sailing under the American flag on an American vessel, he will have all the protection that any full blooded American could claim under the treaty.

ALL LEFT TO WEYLER.

To Be the Sole Judge and Administrator of Cuban Reforms.

New York, May 8.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

It is officially stated that this government can see no reason for listening to the arguments of the Madrid press or the opposition politicians and has determined to allow General Weyler to remain at the head of the forces in the field in Cuba, at the same time to continue to act as governor general to carry out the reforms gradually as he may deem that the circumstances and conditions of the colony permit.

It is expected that fully two months, if not more, will be required to make preparations for the elections and the first installment of reforms.

General Weyler will also be allowed to determine after complete pacification of the island the conditions on which political exiles will be permitted to return to the colony or how their treatment shall be modified in the Spanish fortress and penal settlements on the coast of Africa, where about 200 separatists or autonomists are at present detained by virtue of decisions of the colonial authorities without trial of any kind, but simply as suspects. Every mail steamer is still bringing over some "deportados," as they are styled.

The Madrid opposition press persists in advocating some modification of the condition and liberal republican and Cuban autonomist representatives have often interposed in their favor, and sometimes obtaining permission for them to remain in Spain or to go to less unhealthy depots.

In official circles it is stated that there is no idea of proclaiming amnesty yet.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Pedro Diaz Appointed to Succeed General Ruiz Rivera.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., May 8.—Among the documents recently captured from the insurgent leader, Aguirre, was found one appointing Major Pedro Diaz as the successor of Ruiz Rivera.

Heliographic reports have been received to the effect that heavy cannonading and the sound of musketry was recently heard at Rio Grande, between Ciega de Avila and La Reforma. It is supposed that a fight was going on between Brigadier General Ruiz and the rear guard of General Gomez.

The Brillianta Carlotta estate, the property of a German subject, Henry Moenck, formerly held by the insurgents, has been recovered by the Spanish for use by a Spanish garrison, which has been stationed at this point.

General Weyler is at Manicaragua directing military operations. He is accompanied by Colonel Pinco and will remain at that place three days. After that he will return to Cienfuegos.

Twenty regulars belonging to the Canarias battalion have been placed under arrest. It has been discovered that they were secret members of the Nanigoes association.

Calhoun's Secretary.

Washington, May 8.—John Walton Fishback of Missouri has been selected by Mr. W. J. Calhoun as secretary to accompany him to Cuba in pursuance of the Ruiz investigation. Mr. Calhoun does not speak Spanish, while Mr. Fishback is not only well acquainted with the language, but also with Spanish customs, legal and social. He was for some time secretary of the United States legation at Buenos Ayres, and recently accompanied the delegation of business men from the United States, who visited South America.

Mr. Calhoun for over an hour today was in consultation with Judge Day and Assistant Secretary Rockhill, going over the reports so far made in the Ruiz case by Consul General Lee, together with the statement filed by Mrs. Ruiz's attorneys with the State department, in which she describes in detail the tragic ending of her husband's life.

Santa Fe Wreck.

Pueblo, Col., May 8.—Passenger train No. 6 on the Santa Fe, eastbound, went through a bridge over the Arkansas river at Lamar at 3 o'clock this morning. The engine, mail car, baggage car, smoker and chair cars all went into the river, two sleepers only remaining on the track.

Engineer John Madigan had a rib broken. He stuck to his post. Two tramps, names unknown, were stealing a ride on the pilot, and one had his arm broken and the other a leg broken.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organization of the Second Brigade Into Regiments.

Headquarters Second Brigade West Texas Division, United Confederate Veterans, Thurber Junction, Texas, May 5.—In compliance with orders from general headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans' association at New Orleans, I have temporarily assumed the command of the Second brigade of the West Texas division, in order to complete permanent organization, after which the command will be expected to elect all brigade and regimental commanding officers by the popular voice of the membership.

In order to facilitate such organization, the following appointments are hereby announced:

1. Comrade R. T. Long of Dublin to command the First regiment, composed of the camps in Bosque, Hamilton, Comanche, Erath and Palo Pinto counties, with the rank of colonel.

2. Comrade Jim Kimble of Eastland to command Second regiment, composed of the camps in Eastland and Stephens counties and all territory west, tributary to Texas and Pacific railroad, with the rank of colonel.

3. Colonel G. I. Goodwin of Brownwood to command Third regiment, composed of camps in San Saba, Mills, Brown and Coleman counties and west, tributary to Santa Fe railroad.

By direction of the U. C. V. association at Richmond, Va., in 1896, fifty-four camps were assigned to the West Texas division, commanded by Major General E. M. Bean fo Cameron, Texas. Brigadier General H. E. Shelly of Austin, Texas, commands first brigade occupying territory south of and adjoining this, with twenty-two camps. By this arrangement the camps assigned to the Second brigade in this territory will give to the First regiment eight camps, towit: No. 97, Dublin; No. 115, Meridian; No. 116, Hico; No. 264, Dublin; No. 565, Comanche; No. 566, De Leon; No. 691, Strawn; No. 712, Palo Pinto.

To the Second regiment fifteen camps, towit: No. 454, Baird; No. 583, Eastland; No. 559, Rising Star; No. 303, South Prairie; No. 330, Big Springs; No. 214, Breckinridge; No. 275, Cisco; Nos. 60 and 72, Abilene; No. 79, Merkel; No. 82, Sweetwater; No. 113, Colorado; No. 125, Buffalo Gap; No. 154, Roby; No. 612, Anson.

The Third regiment, nine camps, to-wit: No. 76, Coleman; No. 117, Goldthwaite; No. 118, Brownwood; No. 168, Paint Rock; No. 302, San Saba; No. 371, Santa Anna; No. 537, Ballinger; No. 609, Robert Lee; No. 605, San Angelo.

Commanders of regiments will each appoint a lieutenant colonel a major and such subordinate and staff officers as may be necessary in order to a permanent organization of their respective commands, and report appointments to brigade headquarters. All officers are urgently requested to look after and assist in the organization of camps whenever practicable in their respective territories.

A regimental reunion of each regiment is urgered in July or early in August at which meeting arrangements may be made for a grand brigade reunion later, at which time the brigade will elect permanent officers.

This organization does not affect the relation of the several camps in their independent connection with the State or National association. While in harmony with both, our purposes are local. As our membership—now all past the meridian of life—grows more feeble with age few of us have the strength to attend our State and National meetings. Our local organizations may be perfected without financial cost or further effort than a labor of love and fraternity. The last Confederate veteran will soon have passed from the earth, only a few are now left to "cover the retreat" and bring up the rear. The glorious heritage of valor bequeathed by our dead comrades to their children, and ours, is for the time we shall live, in our keeping. Let us keep the lines closed up and the camp fires burning until the last lone picket shall be summoned to final roll call and leave this sacred trust unsullied by neglect or indifference. Fraternally your comrade,

J. T. Harris.

COLLEGE GAMES.

Harvard Defeated Pennsylvania.

Cambridge, Mass., May 8.—Pennsylvania was defeated by Harvard this afternoon on Holmes field in the annual dual athletic games. Harvard made fifty-seven points, Pennsylvania's forty-six. No records were broken, but the marks were fast.

Cornell Defeated Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 8.—Cornell defeated Syracuse in their dual meet here this afternoon, the final score standing: Cornell 67, Syracuse 45 points.

Academy Records Broken.

Annapolis, Md., May 8.—At the annual field day sports of the United States naval academy held here today, Cadet Henderson, a third year man, ran 220 yards in 24 1-5 seconds, equaling the intercollegiate and amateur records by Bernard Wefers of Georgetown University. Five academy records were broken during the games.

Probabilities.

Washington, May 8.—Eastern and Western Texas and New Mexico—Fair; cooler in northern portions; south winds, becoming northerly.

Louisiana and Arkansas—Fair, except showers in eastern portion; south winds.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Occasional showers; cooler; brisk north winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Showers and thunder storms; cooler in western portions; south winds, becoming north.

North Dakota—Fair; brisk northwest winds.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair, except showers in extreme eastern portions; cooler in eastern portions; northwest winds.

Kansas—Showers in the morning, followed by clearing weather Sunday; slightly cooler; brisk winds.

Colorado—Generally fair; north winds becoming variable.

Wyoming and Montana—Fair; warmer; variable winds.

Musicians in Court.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—The injunction proceedings brought by the Union Labor Musicians against the principal officers of the National League of Musicians will not be decided until Monday. While the court proceedings were on the American Federation of Musicians continued to transact business.

Several of the delegates, disgusted with the proceedings in court, have left the city, while others arrived to take their places.

Suit Against Paris Firm.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 8.—George H. McFadden & Bro. today filed suit against Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh et al., about twenty defendants, as a result partly of the various deeds of trust recently executed by Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, and to restrain such trustees from disposing of the property, to marshal the resources and to test the validity of the claims against the defendant firm.

State Treasurer Short.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 8.—The legislative investigation committee has found State Treasurer Collins short $50,000, and has demanded his impeachment and immediate retirement from office.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Home Mission Work and Sunday Schools Discussed.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS ADJOURNED

Committee Was Appointed to Revise the Constitutions and By-laws of the Mission Society.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8.—The morning session of the second day of the Southern Baptist convention was consumed in the hearing of the reports from each of the States represented in the convention on home missions.

Dr. C. T. Walker, a colored preacher from Augusta, Ga., made one of the most interesting addresses of the morning. Vice President J. P. Eagle of Arkansas presided.

Speeches of Rev. J. E. White of North Carolina and William Elyson of Virginia on the result of co-operation in work among the negroes with the American Baptist Educational society were heard with great interest.

Dr. Henry McDonald of Atlanta, president of the home mission board, addressed the convention on the needs of the board.

The first business before the afternoon session was the hearing of the reports of the committee on the Sunday school board. It was read by Dr. A. P. Montague of Columbian university and commended warmly the work done by the board. The work of the Sunday school board was discussed by ex-Governor W. J. Northen of Georgia, Rev. Dr. Robertson of Arkansas, Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher of Virginia and Rev. Dr. J. B. Gambriel of Texas.

Dr. J. M. Frost of Nashville, Tenn., the secretary of the Sunday school board, also addressed the convention.

A home mission mass meeting was held today. Rev. J. B. Gambriel of Texas and Rev. Dr. R. A. Veneble of Mississippi spoke.

Board of Missions Adjourned.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8.—After a busy and important session the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, which has been in session for several days in this city, concluded its labors and adjourned this afternoon.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to revise the constitution and by-laws of the society and report to the next annual meeting. Bishops Galloway and Duncan, Drs. S. K. Brown and Lambeth and J. D. Hamilton form the committee.

A resolution asking Bishop Keener to write a book on missions was adopted.

A committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the celebration of the semi-centennial in 1898 of the opening of the China missions. Standing committees were appointed and after transacting business in executive session the board adjourned.

Woman's Missionary Union.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8.—At today's session of the Woman's Missionary union auxiliary at the Southern Baptist convention State reports were received from Missouri, Mississippi, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina. The executive committee submitted a report outlining plans for the continuance of the work, which was adopted.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Ex-Postal Employe Before a Senate Committee.

Washington, May 8.—Some sensational testimony was given today before the senate committee investigating the workings of the civil service laws.

William H. Hill, formerly assistant superintendent of the free mail delivery, charged that there had been collusion between the postoffice department and the civil service commission to violate the law by the employment in 1894 and 1895 of fifty-nine spies whose employment was not authorized by law. Two of the inspectors, termed spies, Mr. Hill asserted, were brothers of Mr. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery service.

The inspectors had been assessed for the expenses of the Ohio campaign in 1895. The arrangements for the assessment had been made in Chicago at a meeting held on October 31, which had been addressed by Mr. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery service, who had gone from Washington for that purpose. That they might better bear the assessment the salaries of the inspectors had been raised from $4 to $5 a day in July, 1895. The witness read a letter from one of the inspectors to Mr. Machen explaining, in reply to a letter from Mr. Machen, that he had not forwarded the amount of the assessment because he had not understood the arrangement. The witness had informed Assistant Postmaster General Jones of this last matter. Mr. Jones had told him to keep his mouth shut, saying that it was natural that Mr. Machem should want to help his friend, Mr. Campbell, in Ohio.

Mr. Hill declared that Assistant Postmaster General Jones had employed spies to follow him and learned that he gave information to Representative Overstreet of Indiana regarding the assessments and had then discharged him, upbraiding him for his ingratitude.

In dismissing Mr. Hill from the postoffice department Assistant Postmaster General Jones had told him that he would pursue him and seek his dismissal from the department of justice as assistant commissioner of claims, which he did.

Mr. Hill was a life-long democrat. Congress in 1836 specifically prohibited the employment of spies.

In the course of a cross examination by Mr. Proctor of the civil service commission, it was developed that the commission had made a report of the matter of political assessments, recommending to the attorney general, Mr. Olney, the prosecution of the officials implicated. The committee adjourned for one week.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

Committee on Registered Mails Held an Important Meeting.

Washington, May 8.—The committee on registered mails of the Universal Postal congress had a meeting today that lasted until late in the afternoon. It was the only body that was in session and the various countries were well represented.

M. Ansault, the senior delegate from France, and a leader in the congress, presided, and Herr Fritsche of Germany took an important part in the proceedings. It was practically decided to report to the congress that the present rules for the exchange of the mails, with a few unimportant amendments, should be continued.

The delegates have agreed upon a plan to reduce the cost of the maritime transportation of the mails on a sliding scale basis. In some cases the reduction amounts to 1c per cent in five years and in others to 10 per cent.

The debate over the proposition to reduce transit rates between intermediary countries has nearly reached a conclusion and the delegates from Belgium have evinced their satisfaction with the result. This means that they have won their point as objectors to the proposition and that the report to the congress on this, the most important of the propositions to come before the postal officials, will be a recommendation of the committee that transit rates remain in statu quo, with possibly a few modifying provisions.

The congress will meet again, probably in the middle of next week, to receive reports.

Will Cut Down the Work.

Washington, May 8.—A practice that has existed in the pension bureau for a long period, viz, the examination of fee contracts filed by pension attorneys, will be abolished if an order Commissioner Evans contemplates is issued. These contracts are the special ones in which claimants agree to pay attorneys other fees than the regular amount, but nothing exceeding $25. The examination of these special contracts, which are very numerous, occupies the constant attention of four of the employes. It is believed by the administration to be unnecessary, and contracts now filed under the proposed reform will not be subjected to scrutiny to ascertain if they are in proper form.

Not Satisfactory to Germany.

New York, May 8.—A Washington special to the World says: Baron Max Von Thilman, the German ambassador, said today: "My government is more favorable to the tariff bill pending in the senate than to the one that passed the house, as the duties in the senate bill are lower. I can say, however, that if the sugar schedule of the senate tariff bill passes the German empire will certainly retaliate. I can not say what will be the method of retaliation. I can only say that the bill is violatory of the treaty of 1828 between this country and Germany. It is not a very serious matter, as Germany can find many ways to balance the account."

Cheaper Lumber in America.

Washington, May 8.—Complying with a resolution of the senate, the commissioner of labor has sent to that body a statement showing the difference between the cost of producing white pine lumber in the United States and Canada. The report shows that while the average wages in sawmills in the United States is $1.71 per day and in Canada $1.41, the average labor cost of 1000 feet of lumber is 91 cents in this country and $1.23 in Canada. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the improved machinery used in this country enables each laborer to accomplish more than in Canada.

The President's Callers.

Washington, May 8.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, had a talk with the president late in the day, but said it did not refer to any pending foreign questions.

Secretary Sherman came over from the state department at the close of office hours and saw the president.

The crowd of private callers was so great today that at noon a printed card was placed on Secretary Porter's door, stating that the president and secretary would be out for the rest of the day.

Settlers Given More Time.

Washington, May 8.—Instructions have been issued by Commissioner of the General Land Office Herman to the registrars and receivers of the various United States land offices under the provisions of section 6, act of June 10, 1896, which provides that homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations be and are hereby granted an extension of one year in which to make the payments now provided by law.

Executive Clemency.

Washington, May 8.—The president today made the following disposal of applications for clemency: Charles P. Alford, Georgia, counterfeiting, sentence commuted to end June 29 next.

J. T. Sparks and Island Sparks, Indian Territory, larceny, unconditional pardon.

Want Chapman Pardoned.

Washington, May 8.—The friends of Elverton R. Chapman of New York, the recalcitrant witness in the sugar trust investigation, have submitted to the president a request for his pardon.

PLANTERS DISCOURAGED

Over the Slow Decline of the River.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 8.—The Alert, from Davis island, and the Meigs, from Greenville, government relief steamers, came in this morning from distributing supplies. The Meigs goes out again tomorrow.

The gauge reading this evening was 51.35, which indicates a slight increase in the rate of decline. The higher lands in the submerged section are coming out of the water, but at a slow rate.

Mr. George W. Long and Mr. A. T. Felt, of Delta, were in the city today and state that the backwater is falling only one-half an inch in twenty-four hours. They expressed much discouragement over the prospect of the water going down in time for them to plant a crop this season. This is also the condition of the country from the mouth of the Yazoo to Silver creek. Much of this section is under water several feet, and now there seems to be but little prospect of the water going off in time to plant.

Everything is moving quietly at the refuge and camp to date under the systematical government that was instituted at its inception. The total number of tents erected is 185; the number occupied is 144, leaving 41 tents empty. New arrivals for the week, 15; number departed, 3; total number in camp, 487. The authorities hope to see an exodus of the inmates to their homes within the next two weeks, and expect to close finally by that time, at the latest.

Rise at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., May 8.—The government gauge today shows a rise of half a tenth in the river at this point. Several parties who have private gauges say the government gauge is not reliable at the present stage of water, as it is located in an eddy at the corner of the wharf and that the river has shown a slight decline for several days. The weather was squally with showers today, but so far as heard from, no damage to the levees resulted.

The water behind the Louisiana levees rose only one and one-half inches today, but already a large portion of Concordia parish is under water and each inch rise means a great spread of the overflow.

Rising at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., May 8.—The river has been rising all day and the weather has been stormy so that the levees have had a magnificent test and stood it well.

The only mishap today was at Burton Lumber company's levee at Baton Rouge.

Today there was a cave of about thirty feet and the low portion of the city was flooded, and as far as six miles below the city. The Burton owners have notified the government that the break will be stopped if men and money can do it.

Deboc's Alleged Mission.

Washington, May 8.—Senator Deboe's call at the White House today was for the purpose of urging the president to appoint Dr. Hunter of Kentucky to a leading foreign mission, probably Chili.

THE TREATY REJECTION.

English Weekly Press Very Caustic in Its Remarks.

THE CHRONICLE BLAMES SALISBURY.

Says His Pro-Turkish Policy and His Actions on the Venezuelan Treaty Were Responsible.

London, May 8.—Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)—The rejection of the arbitration treaty by the United States senate has been received with much disappointment here, and many hard things are being said about American politicians. The weekly newspapers indulge in caustic comments on the subject.

The Saturday Review says: "If it is has done nothing more, the discussion of this unhappy measure has opened the eyes of many Englishmen to the bitter feelings entertained against this country by a large section of Americans, and constantly fomented by a large section of the American press."

The Spectator remarks: "The failure of the treaty, rightly or wrongly, will be regarded as a sign that America does not want a position of permanent friendliness with the old country. The result is deplorable, but it is no good to blink at the fact."

The Speaker explains the defeat of the treaty by the absence of its friends, who did not care to accept a treaty which only stood in the way of a better one, by and by, and adds: "We must wait until public opinion has acted on the senate, a very uncertain and lengthy process, or until the republicans find it worth while to capture the independent electorate."

The Daily Chronicle uses the rejection of the treaty as a peg upon which to hang a rabid denunciation of the Marquis of Salisbury's premiership, which, it says, "represents a record of failure almost unparalleled in the history of England," adding: "England hardly sank so low in the evil days of the Stuarts."

The Chronicle then mentions the Marquis of Salisbury's pro-Turkish policy being used as an arm against the treaty, and declares that his "flouting of America in the Venezuelan trouble was partly the reason for the defeat of the treaty."

Jerome K. Jerome's Today discusses the matter in a similar strain.

South Americans to Arbitrate.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, May 8.—It is reported here that the Peruvian minister to Bolivia and the members of the Bolivian government have signed a protocol suspending custom houses in the Madre Dios district.

The matter of the occupation of Aquiri and Purus regions and any question arising for discussion concerning these subjects will be submitted to arbitration. The arbitrator named in the agreement is the king of Spain.

President Kruger's Reply.

Pretoria, May 8.—President Kruger's reply to the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, on the subject of the Transvaal alien and immigration law, has been handed to the British diplomatic agent here. The contents are not known outside the Transvaal official circles, and the utmost secrecy is observed on the subject.

Bayard Banqueted.

London, May 8.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen gave ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard an enthusiastic send off at the Waterloo station today. Among those who exchanged farewells with the former American ambassador and his wife, were Lord Leven, Sir Francis and Lady Jeune, Sir Henry Thompson and members of the American embassy.

To Represent Japan.

Vancouver, B. C., May 8.—A cablegram from the Japanese government states that the Marquis Ito has left on the steamer Empress of India, en route to England, to represent Japan at the Queen's jubilee.

Earthquake in Italy.

London, May 8.—A special dispatch from Rome says there was a violent earthquake shock at Rome and in its vicinity at 3 o'clock this morning. It was followed by panic in many places.

DISGRACE AND DEATH.

Herbert T. Kaiser Commits Suicide in Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., May 8.—One of the most sensational suicides ever known in this city was that of a young man 22 years of age, Herbert T. Kaiser, who came to Mobile on April 29 and registered at the Windsor hotel under that name, giving Louisville, Ky., as his home.

The scene of the suicide was Magnolia cemetery, near the west of the old Jewish cemetery, in a growth of bushes. The weapon, a 32-caliber Hopkins & Allen revolver, was found lying under him. This, with the course of the bullet, shows the man to have been standing when the deed was committed, and to prevent soiling his shirt it was discovered that he must have pushed the pistol barrel inside his shirt to the skin, as the shirt was open and no bullet hole found in it.

The course of the ball was toward the heart, which it penetrated.

To show the deliberateness of the attempt, an empty two-ounce vial of prussic acid was found on his person.

There was found on his person two cabinet photographs; one of them is that of a handsome young lady of 16, a society girl from all appearances, and a face of striking beauty, and full of intelligence. Beneath the picture of the lovely girl was written a line: "I love you," and this no doubt tells the story of the suicide.

Terry's Divorce Case.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to the Sunday Times from Paris says that the divorce case of Antonio Terry has again been prepared. May 21 is the date now fixed for the adjourned hearing.

Mr. Terry, though an American citizen, is one of the sons and heirs of the late Don Thomas Terry, one of the wealthiest men in Cuba. His share of his father's estate was in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. It is said that he will marry Sybil Sanderson, the singer.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—Crazed with drink and jealousy, Peter Yates, 60 years of age, this afternoon shot and killed Laura Jones, aged 20 years. Yates then placed the still smoking revolver in his mouth and sent a bullet crashing through his head. This failed to kill him, so he jumped into the river. He was fished out and taken to the hospital, where he is expected to die.

Women's Clubs.

Birmingham, Ala., May 8.—The third annual session of the Alabama Federation of Women's clubs, in session at Anniston, has adjourned after electing the following officers: President, Mrs. George B. Eager, Montgomery; vice president, Mrs. Mallory Reynolds, Anniston; recording secretary, Mrs. Erwin Craighead, Mobile; corresponding secretary, Miss Gussie Woodruff, Montgomery; treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Wilhoyte, Sheffield.

Selma was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention was largely and brilliantly attended. The ladies discussed the importance of libraries and reformatories, and decided to establish a library at the Girls' Industrial school at Montevallo. They also pledged themselves to encourage Southern authors by buying and reading their books.

A MAN WITH AN AIRSHIP.

A Texan Guarding His Secret Carefully En Route to Washington.

New Orleans Picayune.

"Do you see that man over there by the lunch stand?" said an official of the Southern Pacific yesterday morning at the Morgan depot.

"That man with a gray coat and a sandwich in his hand," said the reporter eagerly, for Major Anderson's tone of voice indicated that the gentleman in question was the possessor of an interesting story.

"Yes, that hungry looking gentleman."

"Who is he?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I don't know," replied Major Anderson, "but he has something to do with airships."

"Airships!" and before one could have remarked "scat!" the reporter had shoved his card under the gentleman's nose, right alongside of the sandwich.

"Ah, indeed," said the airship man, laying aside his lunch. "Yes, very glad to know all reporters, for they move the world. But I really do not know of anything I can tell you that is news. My name is Dodson. I am from Palestine, Texas."

"But," began the reporter. "Did you bring your airship with you?"

"Well, I'll be skinned, ejaculated the airship man, "who in the thunder told you I had an airship?"

"Why," hesitated the reporter, "you looked like something of that kind—rather one would secure the idea that you were an inventor from your handsome looks—yes, handsome goes," continued the scribe in an underbreath.

Mr. Dodson, however, made no further inquiry regarding the source of the scribe's information, but gently led him to a seat.

"Why, it is a fact," he said, "that I am en route to Washington, and it is a fact that I have brought an airship along with me, but it is such a small one you would never be able to take a stroll in it."

"Ah! Are you the gentleman who edited the famous airship which was seen in Texas and St. Louis and other places sometime ago?" asked the reporter.

"My, my, has that old stale April fool story ever received any serious consideration here," said Mr. Dodson, laughing. "Why, that was a clean-cut fake from the start. I have the only airship which has ever been successfully invented. But do you know that the eagerness with which so many people received that Omaha airship story really means something? Of course there was nothing in the story of the Omaha airship. That was a fake pure and simple, started by some enterprising reporter like yourself, and rolled along by all other scribes. But it shows that sensible people will not be astonished at the appearance of a real airship. There are hundreds and thousands of people in this land today who are perpectly prepared to swallow an airship story, for they know it is coming. They know that the enterprise and inventive talent of the whole world is today concentrated in mastering this great secret, the secret of the air. Many have claimed success, but as yet none have proved it. But I have done so. The model which I shall submit to the patent office at Washington will, I think, demonstrate that the airship is a success. But I can not give the secret of its construction. You know there are hundreds of theories upon which the airship is built. I have an entirely new theory, and the only correct one. I would like to tell you the principle of it, but for fear of some one getting in ahead of me on the caveats in Washington. But I can tell you this much."

The air ship man here hesitated, and seemed about to regret his promise.

"Well, what is it?" asked the reporter.

"Did you ever see an eagle in the air?"

"Thousands of them."

"Well, you have seen them with motionless wings sailing along for miles in the clouds, have you not?"

"Yes, yes, thousands of miles," said the reporter.

"Well I have discovered how they manage to do this, and you must know that this ability of the eagle to sail in the air without motion of wing has long been the troublesome knot with students for their models. It has never been demonstrated to them how this could be done, how the movement of wings, and how the elevation could be maintained. I have discovered how it is done, and therein lies the principle of the air ship I have invented, and the principle upon which people will sail the air in the future."

The air ship man again hesitated.

"Would you like to know what the principle is?" asked the air ship man.

"For heaven's sake, please air!" gasped the reporter.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Mr. Dodson. "It's done by the bird filling its lungs with air. If you were close enough to the eagle or hawk when it begins this soaring, you would see that the proportion of its body is nearly one-third larger than when in its normal state, or when it is flapping its wings. The body of the bird is so constructed that it can compress the air, so to speak, to such a density as to materially lighten its body. The query naturally arises, how can this poise the bird in midair? I am unable to say why it is, but I have demonstrated to own satisfaction that air compressed 3000 feet above the surface of the earth is much lighter than air compressed on the earth's surface. Did you ever see a bird soar close to the earth's surface? I mean, as they do when several thousand feet above the earth's surface, evenly and upon a straight line? You never have, and no one ever has. The air several thousand feet above the earth's surface, however, produces a like effect when produced upon any mechanism constructed after the model of the eagle or any of the other poising birds. This is the principle I have discovered, and I have been for years perfecting an eagle-like mechanism. Here has been my greatest difficulty, for as the eagle, when it is rising, must flap its wings, so I was compelled to secure some kind of mechanism for elevating my machine. Once elevated, it takes in the needed amount of compressed and floats, that is all."

Mr. Dodson told the reporter all this in an earnest tone of voice, and whether or not he has really discovered the true airship or not remains to be seen.

He left over the Louisville and Nashville road for Washington, taking his model with him.

SHORT TEXAS SPECIALS.

ALICE—Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Poring of Houston have come to make this place their home.

STEPHENVILLE—Gordon Bradshaw, indicted for wife murder, was admitted to bail in $5000.

NOLANVILLE—P. T. Cox, living some miles in the country, was knocked senseless by lightning, but will recover.

MEXIA—The city council has re-elected R. B. Cousins as superintendent of public schools and all the present teachers.

BELLS—Mrs. H. E. Green was bitten by a calf, which afterward died of rabies. The lady is receiving every attention.

BELTON—The Bankers' State association meets here next Wednesday, the 12th instant. They will be royally entertained.

ABILENE—The graduating exercises of the Abilene public school took place at the opera house. There was a large and appreciative audience.

WEATHERFORD—Teague's cold storage warehouse and Stelley's second-hand furniture store were burned. Loss about $2000, with no insurance.

DALLAS—C. L. Bridgman, charged with using the mails to defraud, was put under bond of $500 by Commissioner Ledbetter, who conducted the hearing.

HARWOOD—Lightning struck two telephone poles here in town, causing several persons to be shocked; knocked a negro down who was standing in H. G. Copeland's store.

PORNEY—H. W. Ball & Son, grocery merchants, made a deed of trust to T. M. Brooks for the benefit of creditors. Estimated assets and liabilities about $25,000. Certain creditors preferred.

SMITHVILLE—The public schools closed after a very successful term of eight months. The teachers have all given satisfaction and all of them that have applied have been re-elected for another term.

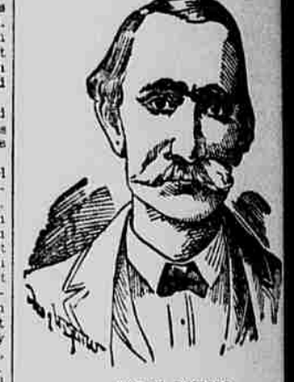
LAREDO—Miss Maria Harper was shot by Robert De Leon, a rejected suitor, who then shot himself through the left breast. The young lady is not badly hurt, while there is a chance for the recovery of De Leon.

QUINTANA—The people from this town expected to turn out en masse to attend the laying of the corner stone celebration at Angleton on the 12th inst., but arrangements have been made for the train to leave at such an early hour from Velasco that many in the surrounding country will be prevented from attending.

First a Mole, Then Cancer.

Probably no disease carries such terror in its path as Cancer—and well may this dreadful affliction be regarded with horror. In an alarming manner it slowly but surely preys upon the life's blood, bearing the victim nearer the grave day by day. Beyond the use of the knife the physician is powerless, and too much cannot be said against the folly of resorting to the knife for a cure of this terrible disease. Cancer is in the blood, hence it is apparent to all that no relief can be expected from an operation. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the cancer promptly returns, if not in the same place, in the same locality, and is far more malignant than before. The same is true of attempts to remove the cancer by means of caustic plasters, etc., and all who have had this treatment claim that death cannot be more painful. But there is a cure for cancer—one which gets at the seat of the disease and removes its cause. S. S. S. is the only real blood remedy, and cures cancer and all other blood diseases, even after other treatment has failed.

One of the well-known residents of Macon, Ga., is Mr. H. Powers, the contractor and builder, who lives at 51 Rosa street. For twenty years Mr. Powers has suffered intensely from a cancer on his face, which was treated constantly, but grew worse all the while. He sought the best medical skill in vain, and could see no hope ever being cured.



MR. H. POWERS.

On June 22, 1896, he writes: "Two years ago, while being shaved, a small mole on my face was cut, leaving an insignificant sore, to which I paid little attention at first. This sore refused to heal, and after a while became quite obstinate, and began to grow. I placed myself under the treatment of prominent physicians, who said I had cancer of the most stubborn type, and though I took their treatment faithfully, the cancer grew steadily all the while, increasing in size and severity. I also took nearly every medicine that was recommended for the blood, and applied various salves and ointments, all without the slightest benefit. Year by year, I found myself steadily growing worse, for the cancer was sapping my life away, although I spent hundreds of dollars with doctors and as much more experimenting with various so-called remedies. I was strongly urged by the doctors to submit to an operation, which they claimed was the only hope for me.

"I had well-nigh abandoned hope of ever being cured, when I was induced to try S. S. S., and even the first bottle afforded relief. The medicine cleansed the cancer to discharge, thus forcing out the poison, and ridding the system of it. I continued to take S. S. S. until the discharge ceased, and the cancer healed up entirely, and I am perfectly well. My cure is regarded as truly remarkable, and demonstrates what a wonderful remedy S. S. S. is. I shall take pleasure in always recommending it."

S. S. S. is the only remedy that gets at the root of all blood diseases, that all so-called remedies fail to reach. It is guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

and cures Cancer, Cotagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Rheumatism, Catarrh, or any other disease having its origin in the blood.

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address, by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.